

The appellant or appellants shall, within ten days thereafter, enter into bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the county auditor, for the payment of all costs and expenses, arising from, or in consequence of such appeal, and the appellant shall within five days thereafter, deliver to the probate judge, a transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners, and upon the reception of the said transcript, the judge shall immediately issue a writ of summons upon such transcript against the obligors in the bond filed under the fourth section of this act, which writ shall be served and returned as other writs of like character and in such suits the appellant shall be plaintiff and the said obligors defendants, and upon the return of service of such writ the judge shall cause a venire for a jury of six disinterested freeholders of the county, who, after taken an oath or affirmation, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their appointment, shall proceed, to the day named in said venire, to view and determine the matter complained of, and without delay deliver their decision, in writing, to the probate judge, who shall enter the same to record, with the former proceeding, and certify the decision obtained in said court to the county auditor, and the decision, made and entered on record shall be final, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 13. That in all cases of appeal from the final decision of the county commissioners as provided in the twelfth section of this act, the appellant or appellants shall pay all costs that may accrue in consequence of said appeal, unless the award rendered by the jury appointed by the probate judge shall exceed in amount the award rendered by the jury appointed by the county commissioners.

Sec. 14. That if upon the reception of the decision obtained in the probate court, the county commissioners shall not deem such record of sufficient importance to cause the expenses incurred and damages assessed in the probate court, to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same, unless the parties interested in the location of said road shall pay or cause to be paid, before the opening of said road to the satisfaction of the county commissioners, in case said road is established a highway, all expenses incurred and damages assessed; provided, however, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, if in their opinion a part only of said road will be of public utility, to record and establish such useful part, and reject the residue, in case it is capable of divisions.

Sec. 15. That in case such expense and damages are paid or secured to be paid as aforesaid, or the commissioners direct the same to be paid by the county, then and in either case, they shall enter an order that said road be established a public highway.

Sec. 16. That for their services required by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of this act, the officers and other persons required to perform services shall each be entitled to the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the judge and others entitled to fees, to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause in court.

Sec. 17. That it shall be lawful for the county commissioners, of any county in this state, upon notice given in some newspaper in general circulation in the county, for four consecutive weeks, and on petition being presented to them, signed by at least twelve freeholders of the county, for lessening or reducing the width of any state road which now is, or may hereafter be laid out and established, if the commissioners shall deem it just and proper so to do, to reduce the width of any such road or any part thereof, to any width not less than forty feet, and shall order the county auditor to make a record of the same; provided, that the commissioners shall, previous to making any order for the lessening or reducing the width of any state road, as provided for by this section, appoint three disinterested citizens of the county, to view and report to them, under oath or affirmation, as to the utility or inutility of such proposed change, and also the width which in their opinion would be necessary.

Sec. 18. That an act entitled "an act defining the mode of laying out and establishing state roads, and changing their direction in certain cases," passed March 14th, 1831; an act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled 'an act defining the mode of laying out and establishing state roads, and changing their direction in certain cases,'" passed March 3, 1835; an act entitled "an act to amend an act defining the mode of laying out and establishing state roads, and changing their direction in certain cases," passed March 20, 1841; an act entitled "an act to authorize county commissioners in this state to let out and establish state roads," passed February 27, 1846, and the same are hereby repealed. Provided, however, the repeal of said acts shall not affect any act done, or any suit, matter or proceeding had or commenced under the provisions of said acts.

JAMES C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
WILLIAM MEDILL,
President of the Senate.
March 11, 1853.
Auditor's Office,
Sandusky County, Ohio.
I certify that the foregoing laws are truly copied from those furnished this office by the Secretary of State.

HORACE E. CLARK,
County Auditor.

The Bank of England.

Some time ago, we gave a view of the London Police, and subjoined we now give a short synopsis of the "old lady in Thread Needle street," as the Bank of England is familiarly called.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground, and employs 900 clerks. Should a clerk be too old for service, he is discharged on half pay for life. There are no windows on the street; light is admitted through open courts; no mud could take the Bank, therefore, without causing a battle the immense wall.

The clock in the center of the Bank has 50 dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the courts, and engines in perfect order always in readiness in case of fire.

The Bank of England has now been in existence 139 years, being incorporated in the year 1694; and though it dates its commencement 520 years after the Bank of Venice, nearly 100 years later than the Bank of Amsterdam, and about 75 years after that of Hamburg, it has played a more important part in the history of the world, although indirectly, and has operated more upon the finances and the regulations of the silver, both of war and of commerce in Europe, than all other banking institutions of the world put together.

Sec. 19. That in all cases of appeal from the final decision of the county commissioners as provided in the twelfth section of this act, the appellant or appellants shall pay all costs that may accrue in consequence of said appeal, unless the award rendered by the jury appointed by the probate judge shall exceed in amount the award rendered by the jury appointed by the county commissioners.

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Sec. 21. That in case such expense and damages are paid or secured to be paid as aforesaid, or the commissioners direct the same to be paid by the county, then and in either case, they shall enter an order that said road be established a public highway.

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The Romance of Advertising.

"The schoolmaster is abroad," said Lord Brougham many years ago; but he didn't foresee how many forms that functionary would take during his peregrinations, and never imagined that a whole course of instruction might be gone through by reading the advertisements in a daily paper like *The Tribune*. Historical facts, artistic opinions, and literary criticisms, are all to be found in the advertising columns, apropos of some modern invention, of necessity, luxury, or literature. One can always tell who is the reigning favorite, from the announcements of this or that ambitious showman, who has named his gutter boots "Winter Sontags," or "Summer Jenny Lind's."

And though we are told that Uncle Tom's Cabin is graphic, vivid, and original, yet it is not so genuine as somebody's cough candy, nor so beneficial to the constitution as a celebrated brand of stomach bitters. In the next column the public is gravely assured that although the Black Swan is a humming, N. N.'s hats are blacker, lighter, brighter, real hats and no mistake.

For our part we sometimes think the advertisements the most interesting part of a paper, and for curious hap hazard reading, greatly prefer the supplement of *The London Times* to *The Times* itself. The advertising columns are, in our matter of fact days, what the magic wand was in fairy times—the accomplishment of every wish, from the most positive necessity of life to the realization of the most refined and luxurious imaginings. In a morning's perusal of the advertisements in *The Tribune*, you can get a house, furniture, servants, carriages, horses, a husband or wife, as the case may be—and even children in *choix*, if you like to adopt somebody else's "healthy male or female infant." You can be dressed as quickly as by Cinderella's godmother—learn the titles of all the new works, (so often the best part of them)—know the property of the people by the announcements of their meetings to demand higher wages—the foreign news by the Imperial or republican names of the latest Parisian bonnet—and best of all, where you may get the fifty thousand dollars you want, if you can only give security for a hundred thousand! (Whoever, then, aspires to wealth and distinction in business, whoever would obtain favor and fortune for a new invention, whoever, in the world of industry, art, and commerce, would be up to the energy and the progress of the time, should advertise. And more than that, whoever wishes to know what are the essential features of the age, what its genius is achieving, and what are the triumphs of Labor and of Mind, should read the Advertisements.)—*New York Daily Tribune*.

The local editor of the Sandusky Register, philosophizes on the wet weather in the following strain:

"Rain—rain—rain—
As if the heavens were blind,
And devils were trying, by mixing the blood
In the dirtiest, blackest mud,
To hurry us down to the dead."

What a day!—with I was a poet; may be I might find virtue in such doctors as bleed the clouds until nothing is left but a mighty ghost of their former selves. For four whole weeks, barring a few convalescent days, have we poor mortals suffered by the excess of heaven's sorrow, and patience is no longer a virtue. Perhaps it would be philosophy to let the old sick; I should go in as one of the four-footed beasts, of course. Do you remember the story of the fellow standing, during the flood, on the very height of Parnassus, the waters up to his chin, and hailing old Noxus as he floated by? How the old fellow laughed at the solitary and said, no-sir-ee! and how the fellow said, "go and be hanged," this ain't much of a shower! I think of him and am comforted. So let it rain—whose afraid of mud?

THE NEWSPAPER.—In promotion of this desirable object—the union of the intellectual with the useful—the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more, it is typical of the community in which it is encouraged and circulated. It tells its character as well as its condition; its tastes as well as its necessities; its moral as well as the physical state of the population and soil. It is the map whereon are traced out tendencies and destinies. The chart to direct the traveler and the settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to reveal them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home, it brings to our firesides, it imports to our households, it inculcates on our children, its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination. Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for, or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indications of our prosperity, in a worldly sense or otherwise; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portrait of our imperfections, as well as the chronicle of our advancement.—*Weekly Intelligencer*.

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.—Tycho Brahe, the astronomer, changed color, and his legs shook under him at the sight of a fox or hare. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room with his left foot foremost. If by mistake it did get in first, he would step back and place his right foot foremost. Julius Caesar was almost convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always wanted to get in a cellar, or under ground, to escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth the simple word "death" was full of horrors. Even Tully trembled and changed color on hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe, who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat. Peter the Great could never be persuaded to cross a bridge; and though he tried to master the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he set foot on one he would shrink out in distress and agony. Byron would never help any one to salt at the table, nor would he be helped to any himself. If any of the article happened to be spilled on the table, he would jump up and leave his meal unfinished.

CONCLUSIVE.—A German Baron lately delivered an address before a Mechanics Association in England, and among other brilliant and original thoughts, gave utterance to the following:

"De ting that is made is more superior dan de maker, I shall show you how in some thing. Suppose I make te round wheel te coach? Very well; dat wheel roll one five hundred mile and I cannot roll one mile myself. Suppose I am de cooper what you call, and I make te big tub to hold te wine? He hold tons and gallons; and I cannot hold more as te bottle! So you see de ting is made is more superior dan de maker."

THE JOURNAL.

FREMONT, OHIO.

I. W. BOOTH Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1853

WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

NELSON BARRERE.

of Highland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

ISAAC J. ALLEN.

of Richland.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,

HENRY BRACHMAN.

of Hamilton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

NELOON H. VAN VORHES.

of Athens.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. GIBSON.

of Seneca.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

FRANKLIN T. BACKUS.

of Onondaga.

FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

JOHN WADDLE.

of Onondaga.

First Love.

We publish this week, *First Love*, fruitless, from Thackeray's Barry Lyndon, which, considered as a mere composition, we think a most admirable thing. But the general sentiment of the piece we believe to be incorrect. He says "as a general rule, nothing comes of a first love; and a wise and a lucky chance it is too; for ten to one the object of it is unworthy, and the gratification of it would make a poor lad miserable for life." Now we don't believe one word of it. So far as our observation and philosophy go, we are led to believe that as a general rule, nothing comes of any other love than a first love, except disappointment and misery for life. First love like earliest friendships is the most disinterested and lasting. We mean that love that steals into the heart and binds the affections with "silken cords," which time and absence may weaken but not sever. We do not mean an excitement of the passions too often called love; but the calling forth of the purest and noblest feelings of the human heart, that makes the wild romping girl thoughtful and prudent, and the thoughtless and reckless boy, sober and manly. The heart can love truly but once, be the object of its affections never so unworthy.

The Eclectic Medical Journal.

Conducted by Jos. R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and R. S. NEWBORN, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. This is the best publication of the kind in the West, which has fallen under our notice. It is certainly conducted with great ability and skill, and will undoubtedly receive a very liberal patronage. Every medical man, in our humble opinion, who desires to keep pace with the rapid advancement in medical science, should subscribe for it at once. It is true it comes to the Eclectic School, but who will object to it on that ground? The editors are able men, able physicians and wide awake to all reforms and improvements in the healing art. They are enthusiastic with prudence, and progress with a strict adherence to facts. We are no agent for the Journal, nor yet a disciple of the Eclectic School, but we do think there is great room, and an absolute need for improvement in the medical profession.—We think it quite improbable that the discovery of a squire as potent as Don Quixote told his cure, will ever be made, but we do think, there will be a great improvement made on the bleeding and hot water practice of Sangrado.

Dr. Tubbs,

Analytical Physician, will be in attendance at the Fremont house, on Monday and Tuesday next, 30th and 31st of May. See advertisement in another column.

P. C. Dean has again taken possession of his Factory, and is prepared to do all work in his line, on the shortest notice. See advertisement.

Wm. Caulwell, Jr., offers a lot and dwelling house for sale.

Martin Zeigler advertises for a stray colt. See advertisements in another column.

Later from California.

The agricultural prospects of the State were never better. Usually late showers have kept the soil in most excellent condition for the growth of grain and vegetables.

A new city, called "Crescent City," has recently sprung up on the Pacific coast, about two hundred miles north of San Francisco. Crescent City is expected to become the entrepot for the extreme northern mine. It is being rapidly settled.

On the 29th ult, San Francisco was visited by another conflagration, which destroyed six houses, and damaged property to the value of \$20,000. The buildings destroyed were on the western side of Drury street, near California street. They were chiefly liquor houses. The sufferers were Hitehook & Co., Tyler & Robinson, the Robert Burns Hotel, and some others.

Hon. F. W. Green, will please accept our thanks, for documents received.

The summer days are coming on; and the Circus of Spalding and Rodgers, is coming with them. See Advertisement.

A Baltimore mechanic has applied for space in the Crystal Palace, to erect a steam engine, which he says will carry a steamship across the Atlantic in 36 hours.

Miss Wheeler's Trial.

The trial of Miss Mary Ann Wheeler formerly of Huron county Ohio, for the murder of John Luce of Milwaukee, came before the circuit court of Wisconsin, on the 18th. Wm. Abbey, Esq., of Cleveland, and Wm. H. Tucker, Esq., of Sandusky, appeared as associate counsel for the defence. The latter made a very able opening speech. He seemed to rely principally upon his ability to prove that Miss Wheeler was laboring under strong mental excitement, amounting to partial derangement of mind, at the time she killed Luce. The case will be decided this week.

It seems she was induced to withdraw from a dancing school which she attended, the winter previous to her intimacy with the deceased, by false and slanderous reports prejudicial to her character. She was poor, proud and high spirited. The affair seemed to overwhelm her with mortification—she grew heart-sick and melancholy—her temper became more or less capricious, and she wept day and night. At this time she became acquainted with Mr. Luce, who pretended friendship and talked of marriage. The following is from the opening counsel of the defence:

With regard to her treatment at the dancing school, Luce assumed an active part in her behalf; said the talk about her was all nonsense; these persons tried to injure her, and that he would see her through. He spoke to various parties in her behalf, and he thus interested himself. This coming to the ears of Miss W., only tended to strengthen the good feeling which she had previously entertained towards him. Up to that time the character of Miss Wheeler had been entirely virtuous and beyond the fear of reproach. She had been strictly industrious, entirely attentive to her business, for she was very poor, compelled to work hard, late and early, with a view to earn her livelihood; that in this unhappy, disordered state of mind, with these assurances of Luce, and with this conduct in her behalf, in some way, and I never knew a case where any body could explain the way, John Luce became her seducer. Soon afterwards, in the month of April last, a year ago, Ann Wheeler found herself in a most unhappy situation, in state of pregnancy. Finding herself in that condition, she wrote several letters and sent them to Mr. Luce, soliciting an interview. Her solicitations were disregarded. He avoided her.—He would not go to see her, and she could not meet him in the street to talk with him.—Whenever she appeared, he would turn off. Indeed she could but rarely catch his eye, and when she did, he would look scornfully at her, or would make a pretext to stop and talk to some one, almost as he did on the morning he was murdered, coming up the street he made a pretext to stop and talk with Dr. Wolf.

Finding herself thus pregnant, and thus neglected, she consulted a physician, and resorted through his agency, to artificial means to procure an abortion; she subjugated herself to the disgrace and humiliating sin of that last resort to free herself from guilt and infamy. About the time of adopting this course, which was in the early part of May, probably the 10th or earlier, she wrote a lengthy letter addressed to Luce, informing him of her situation, of the frequent solicitations she had previously made in writing for him to call upon her, and of his neglect, and telling him that she wished to be rid of her burden, that she had been delicate about speaking to him of it before, but that she had waited almost too long, that it was as much his interest as hers to get rid of it, and the contrary would be as much disgrace to him as her, and begging him to furnish her with the means which would be necessary to procure that object, to procure the abortion which would rid herself of her condition and at the same time rid him of the consequences to himself, and telling him that unless he did so she would go through with it, and he must take the consequences, and his ears would be saluted with the name of father.

This call was entirely unheeded, no attention whatever was paid to it on the part of Luce, he neither called upon her, or furnished her with the means she sought, and the object was accomplished entirely by herself. After John Luce received the letter he went round in public places in this city—being a loafer as he was—exhibiting the letter, reading it in the groceries and bar rooms and streets of this city. In the saloon known as Belden's, one of the first in the city, he showed that letter, speaking of its contents and telling who it was from. And that on another occasion he showed it, and read it to Mr. Woodworth in the presence of a young gentleman and two ladies, and Mr. Woodworth was not able to keep him from reading it even in their presence; he showed it immediately after getting it out of the Post Office, in Kellogg's Saloon, Kellogg read the letter, it was handed to him by Luce. On another occasion he exhibited it in the Green Room of the Theatre, where he was employed as a sort of usher; he there deliberately read the letter, and upon reading it he made comments upon it, and upon the character of her from whom he had received it; he spoke of it in this way, "that it was one of his pious likes," "but it was not the first one he had come upon the women of this city, and that he would come to see every one of them if he had a little jewelry," and suggested to his boon companions to whom he was reading it, that if they wanted something, and you know what I mean, they could go down to the basement there and get it. The conduct of Luce came to the knowledge of Miss Wheeler; it was communicated to her by a friend. She wanted her letters and wanted to stop his mouth. He had inflicted upon her the greatest injury that could be inflicted upon a woman of virtue, of pride and sensitiveness—but even if he had kept still, perhaps she might have submitted. Not satisfied with that injury, he had inflicted upon her another, which to her sensitive heart, was almost as cruel; parading the infamy, accomplished by herself, through the public streets of the city; making her name a by-word and reproach; taking away the very means of her procuring a livelihood at the hands of the virtuous wives of Milwaukee. On the morning of the day, she tried to speak to him and get his eye, but failed; he passed her scornfully and defiantly—and in that instant her brain became maddened. All these recollections rushed upon her, and under the uncontrollable impulse, received from this state of facts, pressing upon her whole nature, she took the pistol and did that which she admitted and admits now that she did, and is not sorry for.

\$50 EXEMPTION.

The Assessors are now on their rounds leaving their "blanks," with everybody, so that everybody may note down just how much "personal property" they have on hand and subject to taxation. Everything is taxed,—"nearabout,"—but then you are generously allowed to deduct \$50 from the aggregate. How the Locofocos howled over the oppression of the "Whig tax law," a few years ago! It was the most oppressive enactment, if they were to be believed, which had ever crushed and impoverished a people—though the exemptions were so numerous as to relieve every family living in a plain, comfortable way of the burden of taxation on their household furniture. But now \$50 is the limit of the Locofoco exemption—scarcely anything escapes, except your hat and boots—and not a single whisper is heard from these incensed patriots, who boiled over with indignation because of the oppression of the old Whig law. We wish the people of this county, especially those whom the Locofoco papers and stumpers so earnestly sought to repudiate the Whig party for their agency in making the old tax law, to compare that law with the present, and the Locofoco howling over the old law, with their acquiescence in the requisitions of the new. It is a retrospect which will give a very fair insight into the honesty and consistency of the leaders of that party, in this county.—*Dayton Journal*.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT—BLOCK OF MARBLE FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The block ordered by the Common Council of 1852, for the Washington Monument, is now finished by the designer, Robert E. Launitz. The block is of white marble, quarried at Lee, Mass., and is larger than any one that has yet been sent to Washington, being eight feet wide, and five feet six inches in height; the weight is about four tons. The design is the arms of the City of New York, cut in very high relief, surrounded by a beautiful wreath of oak and laurel leaves. The whole is surmounted by a large eagle standing on a globe. The block bears the following inscription, in raised letters:

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The border is composed of bundles of rods, encircled by a ribbon, to denote that in union there is strength. The cost of the block will be about \$2,500.—*New York Times*.

Tremendous Hail Storm—High Wind and Rain.

Just as we were going to press yesterday afternoon, one of the most terrific hail storms that has ever passed over this section of the country for many years was experienced here. The rain fell in torrents thick fast and hard. Windows were shattered and smashed at a wonderful rate. Some houses in our place had scarce a whole pane of glass left in the sides next to the storm. The wind blew strong, and it rained hard, accompanied with heavy thunder. The hail stones were principally large ones, and caused the pigs to squeal remarkably loud. The full extent of the damage done is not yet ascertained.

In addition to the above from the Wells-ville Patriot, a route agent on the C. & P. R. informs us that hail fell on the track as large as hens eggs. The gust came from the West, and averaged about twelve miles in width. Fruit is badly cut, and young wheat damaged severely.—*Forest City*.

Singular Phenomenon.

A severe snow storm accompanied by lightning, passed over a portion of Maine recently. The lightning was of a purple color, and at times had the appearance of balls of fire, and again volumes of flame, which exploded with a crackling noise. A number of persons were struck by the flames in different parts of the body; and others were highly electrified. The lightning freely entered the earth, uprooting trees, throwing out large masses of frozen earth, forming chasms and hurling to a distance rocks, stones and roots. No buildings were damaged nor any person seriously injured.

THE COMING THOUSAND.—Private letters from the Old World state that the movement towards the New is likely to prove extraordinary within the coming six months.

It is estimated that some 200,000 men, women and children will leave England and Ireland, and that this vast army will be increased to nearly half a million by adventurers from Germany and other portions of Europe. A still further impulse is likely to be given to this living tide, by the strikes in the United States and the extravagant reports that are published in foreign journals, as to the demand for labor and the high rates of wages in this country. What is likely to be the general result? Let us imagine the accession of a population of half a million within the next six months, and of this aggregate, at least 100,000 laborers. The inquiry is well worth pursuing.—*Oseego N. Y. Pol.*

FEMALE TYPE SETTERS.—The Boston Office Branch, on which females are employed as compositors, says:

"Our rooms are well carpeted, and the girls do not come in until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, retiring in good season, seldom making over seven or eight hours a day. Smart compositors can in that time earn from \$6 to \$8 a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of \$900 a year. She has spent seven hours a day in the office for five days in the week. We generally have in our office an organ and a piano forte, and we have music at the meal hours, when the ladies feel like playing."

Tax injunction upon the Sandusky and Mad River Road has been removed, and the Company have liberty to run their express trains over the new and short track near Tiffin, without, however, breaking up the old line via the town of Republic.

TOLEDO NORWALK AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD.—This road is doing a splendid business. The earnings from June 29th, when first opened, to April 16th, amounted to \$98,935. The road is 137 miles long, and will cost when completed, not far from \$1,000,000. The Railroad Journal states that the earnings of the present year will probably reach \$450,000, deducting \$150,000 for various expenses, will leave \$300,000 for interest and dividend.—*Cleveland Herald*.

Casualties.

Within four brief weeks the number of Americans who have perished by steamer ship, and car, is four hundred and sixty three. The wounded and crippled, two hundred and ten. The ravages of war are not more destructive.

Good Reasoning.—"If you are not afraid of God, I am afraid of you," said a merchant, as he passed a counting room on the Sabbath and saw it open. The next day he refused to sell his produce to the Sabbath-breaker on any credit whatever. He acted wisely. In three months the Sabbath-breaker was a bankrupt.

A Preacher who had once been a printer, observed in one of his sermons, that "youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon, to which death puts a period."

Melancholy Accident.

We copy the following from the Lafayette Daily Courier, of the 23, ultimo:

We understand that on yesterday a party of our citizens was returning from a hunting excursion on the Grand Prairie, Henry Beatty, one of the number, in attempting to take his gun from the wagon, the hammer of the gun caught against something and was discharged; the whole load of buckshot entering his body, killing him almost instantly. The deceased was a native, we believe, of Tiffin Ohio where his parents now reside.—He was a furniture finisher and painter, and at the time of his death was in the employ of Mr. Chas. Felix, of that city.

Mr. B. was the son of the Rev. J. J. Beilharz of Tiffin.

MORE RAILROAD DISASTERS.—Another bad smash up on the New York and Erie road is reported in our telegraphic column.

Several were injured, but two or three probably killed. Another steamer lost on the Pacific, fortunately in this case without the terrible loss of life that accompanied the destruction of the Independence. The present season is opening with a fearful list of disasters by land and sea. Will these things continue so during the year?

P. S. Since the above was in type, the telegraph has announced the loss of the Jenny Lind, on the Pacific, with great loss of life. Surely the season is opened now.—[O. S. Journal.]